

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES No. 8185

庚申年三月廿七日

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1910.

五拜禮

號六月五其港香

\$30 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 1/100 = \$15,000,000
Silver \$1,500,000 at 1/100 = \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. Dalloch, Esq., Chairman.
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. H. Armstrong, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.
J. W. Bannock, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, M. B. Heilman, Esq.
G. R. Leemann, Esq., H. A. Slebs, Esq.
S. A. Levy, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1910. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
WM. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [11]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 16,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, HANKOW, KOBÉ, TIENTSIN, OSAKA, BEIJING, NAGASAKI, NEWCHOWANG, LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LYOANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months, 4 per cent.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
For 3 months, 3 per cent.
TAKNO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1910. [12]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank,
S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank für Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt,
Jacob S. H. Stern,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln,
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROYSCHEIDT & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT DEPOSITS received on terms which may be found on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [13]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [14]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—GOLD \$25,000,000
ABOUT MKK \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND—GOLD \$5,000,000
ABOUT MKK \$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE:
THRADGATE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [15]

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.
C. Stephanius, Esq.
Lee Yung Su, Esq.
J. H. McMichael, Esq.
O. R. Burkitt, Esq.
J. A. Wattle, Esq., Manager Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances, and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force—\$34,054,153.00

Assets—7,114,490.08

Income for Year—3,073,834.81

Total Security to Policyholders—7,885,824.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, District Manager.

B. W. TAPE, Esq., Canton, Macao, and the District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [16]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

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Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

New Fabrics

FOR

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOWNS

STRIPED
ZEPHYRS

50 cts. Yard

MERCERISED
LAWNS

75 cts. Yard

FLOWERED
MUSLINS

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

FLOWERED
VOILES

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

CREPOLINES

LINENS

\$1.00 Yard

POPLINS

All the above are of
Exceptional Value.POWELL'S
Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1910.

GOLDEN HOPE ESTATE.

FIRST YEAR OF SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION.
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Golden Hope Rubber Estate, Limited, was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, E. C. 4, last month, Mr. J. L. Assefther (chairman of the company) presiding.

The chairman said, according to the report of the meeting in *The Finance*: We must deplore the fact that since our last meeting, Mr. Brett, who was a most valuable director and took a great interest in the affairs of the Golden Hope Estate, has died. His place on the board has been taken by Mr. Muller. The report for last year, which has been duly circulated, I will, with your permission, take as read. I am very pleased to be able to congratulate the shareholders on having now completed our first year of systematic rubber collection, our previous revenue, having been almost entirely obtained from coffee, with some little assistance during the last quarter of 1908 from the first tapping of the fields planted in 1903, together with a few old Para trees and the 30-acre field old Rambo rubber, planted before we acquired the estate. In this field, as mentioned in the report, we have decided to take out the Rambo trees, which, although looking very fine, do not yield latex in anything like the quantity that the Para rubber tree does in our soil, and we shall replace them with the latter variety. The crop of rubber, secured, viz., 5,420 lbs., may, I think, be considered a satisfactory beginning, and will, I have no doubt, be largely augmented as we proceed, and the present fields are maturing while younger fields keep coming into bearing.

ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENTS.
As might be expected, it has been found necessary to alter and enlarge the old coffee store in order to adapt the building in the best way for preparing and dealing with the increasing rubber and decreasing coffee crops. A new rice store and general store are also being built adjoining, and an 8 ft. fence, with barbed wire, is being put up all round, as a precaution against petty thefts. Two large English rolling machines have been sent out, and are installed. The cost of one of these will come into the current season. The management of the estate remains under the experienced control of Mr. Edmund H. Prior, who has been resident there for so many years, assisted, as before, by Mr. R. A. Gibson. The estate is reported to be in excellent order, and at the cost of weeding has been done for the year at the low rate of 45¢ per acre per month, it is evident that this work, which is so important, has been well attended to. Last year the corresponding cost was 55¢. The cost of tapping, including scraping 8c. per lb., is also very moderate, considering the trees have been somewhat widely planted through the coffee—30 ft. by 15 ft. It will be noticed that a revenue of £2,131, 10s. 5d. was derived from coffee, and Mr. Prior informed us that Golden Hope coffee was again awarded the first prize at the Agricultural Show, Singapore, but what coffee is gathered this year will be sold in the cherry. There is no difficulty in doing this at Golden Hope. It saves a lot of expense, and there is no longer accommodation for the curing. The crop of 1909 piculs clean coffee sold in Singapore at £13 9s. per picul, and cost £7.8s. net, delivered.

RUBBER DETAILS.

Details of our rubber crop may be of interest. The proportion of rubber graded was: 75 per cent. No. 1 fine crepe, 10 per cent. No. 2 fine crepe, 10 per cent. No. 3 scrap, 5 per cent. No. 4 bark scrap; total, 100 per cent. The net price, 6s. 7d. per lb., was arrived at after making deductions for loss by moisture, freight, and all charges of landing and sale in London. The cost of the rubber L. O. B. Port Swettenham was 10s. 10d. per lb., and inclusive of London office expenses, etc., 1s. 0d. per lb. The yield of 51,410 lbs. was derived from 1,940 old trees, tapped for six months only and then rested, 5,294 lbs.; 14,888 young trees, 44,562 lbs.; Rambo rubber, 1,564 lbs.; total, 51,410 lbs. The estimated output of rubber for 1910 is 81,000 lbs. For the current year your directors last July made a forward contract for the sale of ten tons rubber at 6s. 3d. per lb. In the balance sheet you will observe the sum of £1,151 18s. 10d. has been written off development expenditure. This brings this purchase of the property as per last balance sheet, together with development expenditure, including cost of buildings, plant and machinery to the end of the year, after deducting depreciation, to £44,000, which corresponds with our issued capital on the debit side. The directors consider the thanks of the shareholders may well be accorded to Messrs. Prior and Gibson for the successful manner in which they have managed the estate and developed the bearing coffee into the more valuable bearing rubber; and propose out of the carry forward of £3,779 18s. 8d. to award them a bonus.

OUTPUT FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

There is one question which I am sure you will wish to ask me, and that is, what is the reason our output of rubber for January and February this year, is less than it was last year? We have ourselves naturally been rather exercised about this, but our inquiries have brought the reassuring reply that the short output for these months is due to our opening up new cuts now that the trees have grown sufficiently to enable the herring-bone system to be started to replace the basal V, with which the young trees were first tapped. Before proposing the formal resolution and asking Mr. Muller to second it, I will be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. H. E. Muller, in seconding the motion, said he did not think it necessary to make any comments. The chairman had given all the information except what he himself had obtained just before 5 o'clock at the rubber auction, which showed a distinct advance in price over that of a fortnight ago. Smoked sheet rubber was being done at 11s. per lb.

and other grades in proportion, which must be regarded as very gratifying to anyone who held shares in a producing company like the Golden Hope.

SPLITTING OF SHARES.

Mr. Lefroy asked whether the directors had considered the question of splitting the shares, as he thought if this were done, the quotation would rise in the market.

The chairman, in reply, said he thought it was a little premature at present, but if the shareholders were generally of opinion that it should be done, the directors would call a special meeting for that purpose.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The chairman then moved: That a dividend of 22 per cent. less income tax, be paid forthwith, making, with the interim dividend of 8 per cent., 30 per cent. less income tax, for the year 1909.

Mr. Lefroy seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman then moved the re-election of the retiring director (Mr. H. Eric Muller). This was seconded by Mr. Oldham, and carried unanimously.

The chairman informed shareholders that Mr. Lampard, the other director, was out in the East, and was now about due at Golden Hope, and doubtless they would very soon receive his report upon the property. He also mentioned that the directors had been asked to give a donation of £25 to the Ceylon and Malayan benevolent fund, and he proposed that this should be done.

Mr. Lefroy, in seconding, said he was quite in sympathy with anything that had for its object the amelioration of the hardships incidental to those engaged in tropical regions, many of whom were permanently afflicted by the climate. He was surprised when, in 1904, he visited the company's property, to find Mr. Prior, their manager, in such good health. He appeared to be a strong and healthy man, and ready to do his utmost for the company, and he thought that, so long as he was in charge, the shareholders might rest assured that the company's affairs would be conducted on the best possible lines.

At the time of his (the speaker's) visit, the Golden Hope appeared to be the only cultivation area, but now, in place of the big, dense masses, there were many square miles of rubber cultivation. On the motion of Mr. Oldham, seconded by Mr. Vermonth, the auditors (Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope) were reappointed.

Mr. Lefroy next moved and Mr. Ray seconded that a bonus be given to the staff, the details of which were to be settled by the directors. This was carried unanimously, and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HOW TO LIVE LONG AND BE HEALTHY.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOUR MILK CURE.

The day is not far distant when instead of merely wishing your friends good health you will provide them at your dinner-table with the means of attaining good health and long life. The "Sour Milk Cure" for which the world is indebted to the researches of Prof. Metchnikoff, is now coming to the dinner-table in pleasant and palatable form; and it has come to stay, to open up a new era of hope for long life and health.

AN AID TO LONG LIFE.

The Metchnikoff sour milk, which is claimed to be a remarkable aid to longevity, owes its beneficial power to a lactic acid ferment which destroys the millions upon millions of putrefactive microbes which lurk in the digestive tract of every man, woman, and child. These putrefactive microbes, if they are left to themselves, act injuriously upon the blood vessels and nervous system, and in consequence they shorten the duration of life.

The power of the sour milk and its lactic acid ferment was first apprehended when scientists, on visiting Bulgaria, noticed that not only did the natives attain to a remarkable age, but they preserved the qualities of youth and vigor almost till the end. Deaths at the age of 100, and 120 years were by no means uncommon, and this in a population living in comparative poverty. This longevity, the doctors attributed to the national habit of using a special form of sour milk as a daily article of diet. The difference between this sour milk and the curds or butter milk often drunk by the English and Scots peasantry is that the Bulgarian sour milk is curdled by means of a living culture of lactic-acid-forming bacilli. The drinking of this curdled milk is the recipe for old age advocated by Prof. Metchnikoff.

SOUR-MILK CHEESE.

But sour milk is not a pleasant drink, and there is danger from an impure culture, British enterprise, however, has risen to the occasion. A perfectly agreeable and pleasant form of taking the Metchnikoff "cure" has been found by Messrs. Aplin and Barrett, the famous Yeovil firm, whose St. Ivel cheese, St. Ivel cream, and Ivelcon are known and liked from one end of the land to the other. They are now making a "Lactic St. Ivel cheese."

They have found a satisfactory method of introducing the real Bacillus Bulgaricus into their St. Ivel cheese, without sacrificing any of the delicate flavour of the cheese. Your grocer or your dairyman will now be able to provide you, in the form of the "Lactic St. Ivel cheese," with the means of good health and long life. Every packet of the new "Lactic St. Ivel cheese" will contain the Bacillus Bulgaricus in a vigorous and active form, and ensure that the culture shall be absolutely pure and safe arrangements have been made for a supply to be sent from one of London's leading hospitals direct to Yeovil every week.

MAN WHO LIVED TO BE 152.

Exceedingly interesting, under the circumstances, is the by no means unlikely suggestion that the phenomenal age of "Old Parr," who, it is believed, reached the age of 152 years and nine months—was due to a sour cheese and sour milk diet.

William Harvey, the doctor who made the post-mortem examination of Old Parr's body (according to a letter from Dr. Fraser Harris in the *Lancet* of November, 1908), said, "His ordinary diet consisted of sub-rancid cheese and milk in every form, coarse and hard bread, and small drink, generally sour whey." In the light of the Metchnikoff discoveries, modern science seems to find in Old Parr's longevity (which has puzzled many investigators) may have been due to all very dietary.

EXECUTION AT TONGKAK.

CONDEMNED MAN CRUCIFIED AND DECAPITATED.

Towards four o'clock on a hot cloudy afternoon on the 14th inst., says the *Tongkah* correspondent of the *Phang Gaset*, vast crowds of persons came flocking to the countryside into the little town of Pangaga and there seemed to be much excitement among them. The crowds halted at the Government office, where His Excellency, Phya Issarak and several officers, having finished their day's work, seemed waiting anxiously for something to happen. Within ten minutes, their anxiety was somewhat relieved by the arrival at the offices of the chief judge and the chief magistrates. After conferring with H. E. Phya Issarak, the chief judge and the chief magistrate, accompanied by Khun Ruang, the chief police officer, Mont-hon Fuket, hurried to the jail. The doomed man was brought forth from his cell and harangued by the judge; the iron snuff box neck were then removed. Shortly afterwards H. E. the Governor arrived at the jail premises along with several officials and Mr. W. Parsons, the agent of the S. T. Co. The condemned man was then led forth attended by ten men of the gendarmes, and he held in his hand a lighted candle. The whole procession then filed along for a quarter of a mile down the main road, when the procession turned to the left into the woods and halted in an open space where two small stup structures had been erected.

On arrival here, the prisoner was attended by five Buddhist priests, who immediately started to recite the litany of their religion. The prisoner, whose hands twitched nervously, and whose eyes blinked constantly, appeared to derive much comfort from the offices of his religion. All sympathy seemed to be with the prisoner and every indulgence consistent with the law was granted to him.

FED BY A GOVERNOR.

Food (a sort of salt and bread) was administered to the prisoner by H. E. the Governor personally. This was of a religious nature. Money was subscribed by several of the officials and populace, the proceeds of which were given to the priests to do charity with to the relatives of the convicted. The Buddhist derives much comfort from the fact of his having provided for his relatives. The prisoner seemed extremely gratified, when he was informed through Khun Ruang that Mr. W. Parsons, of the Straits Trading Company, had subscribed to the amount already collected for his relatives. This simple act of kindness seemed to be much appreciated by the officials and populace as a token of respect to the religion which they all profess. The doomed man then prostrated himself at full length on the ground and with supplicated hands made his confession to the chief priest. The final judgment of the court was read by the chief judge. The prisoner was then led forth in order that stern justice might be done.

FASTENED TO A CROSS.

The pit was fastened to a rude cross by the executioners and blind-folded. The executioners then dressed the man in scarlet and advanced with naked swords. There was a bit of byplay on the part of the executioners; which could have been entirely dispensed with; one of them then advanced and with a blow broke the spinal column; a second advanced and sawed the neck half through, causing the head to drop forward; and a third blow from the first executioner completely severed the head. The priests then came forward and recited a chant over the body. The head was impaled. After the body had been examined by H. E. Phya Issarak, the chief judge, Khun Ruang and Mr. Parsons, the head was dragged and thrown into an open grave, the head being thrown in after it. The prisoner was convicted about two years ago of the murder of a Chissaman.

It is a pity that these executions are carried out in public. Young Siam has made great strides in progress. It seems a pity that she does not add to her laurels by abolishing this disgusting exhibition of cruel justice.

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 31st February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

Coupon No. 14 is payable on the 2nd May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910. 1910

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. KURT DETMERS is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration from this date.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. 1910

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

DURING MY ABSENCE from the Colony Mr. HARRY P. THOMAS will have charge of the Company's business at this Port.

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent. Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. 1910

NOTICE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, Merchants and Commission Agents, have this day been established at No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, and Floor.

Dated the 3rd May, 1910. LO YU KEE.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

OA LOBBOK MAO 1310R & Co., Hongkong.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Products for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910. 1910

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GARDEN COMPOSITION AND PAINT BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAINLERS PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P & O SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

"Kowloon, 14th May, 1910." 1910

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Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th of May, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910. 1910

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German Mail on Fire.

LABORATORY

An extraordinary general meeting of the United Latex Plantations Company was held recently at Winchester House, London, at which a resolution was passed authorising the board to sell the company's rubber plantations to a new company to be formed.

Mr. J. A. H. Drought, president, and moved the resolution. He said that, in the opinion of the directors, the time had now arrived to separate the cultivation of rubber from that of tobacco. It was chiefly desirable that this should be done because it was not possible for their administrators and managers to divert their attention from tobacco and look after the rubber. A separate staff must be formed, who would devote their time and attention to making the rubber estates as perfect as possible. The transaction, looked at from a financial point of view, would be a timely affair, the shares of the new company being divided among the holders of ordinary shares in the new company, proportionately to the extent of their existing interest.

In the course of discussion several shareholders, while complimenting the board on the way in which the affairs of the company were conducted, could not see the advantages of the change proposed. At previous meetings the fact had been emphasised that if the company had both rubber and tobacco it would have two strings to its bow.

Mr. Rickman pointed out that, although rubber was sold at a pound now, this could not last. The supply would in due course overtake the demand. He could remember similar booms in cinchona bark and indigo.

Mr. Tighe, who said he had been the manager of large tea companies in the East, supported the action of the board, and said that it was impossible for any one or two men to successfully cultivate rubber on an estate, where the whole of their attention was required for tobacco.

The chairman, replying on the discussion, repeated and emphasised the argument used by Mr. Tighe. At certain times of the year even a few hours neglect of a tobacco plantation might mean the loss of thousands of pounds. The rubber plantations were a long way from the tobacco, and required more attention than shareholders had any idea of. Another thing was that they were expecting trouble with labour. The great and increasing demand for coolies was leading to the practice of coolie bribing; coolie brokers went on to estates disguised as fruit vendors, and gave the coolies heavy bribes to leave. The directors did not, however, anticipate serious trouble in this regard because this company treated its coolies well. The chief thing was that there were seasons when the tobacco required watching day and night, and the European staff in control had at such times to give it undivided attention.

Mr. Nelson, a director, also spoke explaining that one great difficulty in running a combined rubber and tobacco plantation was due to the difference in wages paid to the coolies employed in the two classes of cultivation. Those who were employed on the rubber estates were well paid but those engaged in tobacco cultivation were extraordinarily well paid; they received double as much as those on the rubber plantation. If these two classes of men were under one management, jealousy would naturally be felt on the part of those receiving the inferior wages and trouble would consequently arise.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st May, 1910.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Tytam A	60' 24" below overflow	53' 10" below overflow
Tytam Byewash	24' 8" below overflow	25' 04" below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	17' 1" below overflow	20' 31" below overflow
Pokfulum	27' 4" below overflow	24' 10 1/2" below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	33' 2 1/2" below overflow	38' 8" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Tytam	55,718,000	75,210,000
Tytam Byewash	781,000	487,000
Tytam Intermediate	112,499,000	99,667,000
Pokfulum	11,610,000	15,625,000
Wong-nai-chung	2,704,000	1,935,000
Total	183,312,000	197,924,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of April.

	1909.	1910.
Consumption ...	5,640,000	115,781,000 gallons
Estimated population	108,410	210,210
Consumption per head per day	18.4	17.7 gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main districts during April in both years.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	33' 5" below overflow	21' 6" below overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1909.	1910.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	99,225,000	166,300,000 gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of April—

	1909.	1910.
Consumption ...	23,788,000	21,320,000 gallons
Estimated population	87,300	97,000
Consumption per head per day	9.0	7.7 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Education in Hongkong.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following report of the Education Committee was laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday:

The committee, consisting of the undersigned, were appointed by His Excellency the Governor to consider and report upon the questions embodied in the terms of reference, Appendix A. A further question having reference to the nomenclature which should be adopted to describe the various classes of schools, and their internal divisions was subsequently referred to us. In our report we have adopted the nomenclature which we recommend and which is given in Appendix B.

The committee met seven times, and between our meetings correspondence was circulated. No evidence was taken orally; but where necessary, questions were referred to educationists whose opinions it was thought desirable to obtain.

Building the opinion that most of the questions to us depend for their answers upon financial considerations, we first turned our attention to the

STAFFING OF SCHOOLS.

Since the provision of the staff is the principal item of school expenditure. This question involved the preliminary consideration of the nature of the Chinese staff. Next was considered the financial result which might be expected to follow from an insistence upon the staffs thus found to be necessary. Here distinct inquiries had to be made to distinguish between the cases of Government Schools, the loss caused by the proposed increase of staff was more than counterbalanced by an expected increase of fees; so that, without overstepping the limit set by the preface to the terms of reference, it was possible to recommend an extension of the existing number of lower Grade English Schools. In the case of the Grant Schools, there was no such surplus available. On the other hand, the existing staffs fulfilled already, or nearly fulfilled, our requirements in most cases; and we were of opinion that our proposals would cause a considerable loss to the schools concerned. When therefore we proceeded to our next task, and considered what adjustments were advisable in the method of assessing the grant in order to secure greater efficiency, we felt that the average rate per unit need not be increased.

EFFECT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

outlined above will be, we hope, a considerably increased standard of efficiency in Government schools, with no loss of the numbers attending them, which increase will be paid for by the recent increase of school fees; while in Grant Schools what increase in efficiency is needed to bring them up to the desired standard will be provided without putting an unusual strain upon their resources.

COSTLINESS OF AN ENGLISH STAFF.

It should be the policy of the Government to take measures for the adequate training of Chinese masters.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Staff—Qualifications.—Ratio of English and Chinese masters to pupils, and to one another.—English mistresses.

All Chinese masters in Government and Grant Schools, except such as may be specially exempted upon such grounds as long experience or previous training, should go through a three years course of training at the Technical Institute.

Facilities should be granted in the Normal Class at Queen's College for the training of pupil teachers from Grant Schools.

Note.—Pupil teachers from the three Upper Grade District Schools already attend this Class.

It is not intended by this recommendation to discourage such schools as may prefer to do so from training their own pupil teachers.

Certificated English mistresses may be substituted for Chinese masters in the lower classes of Upper Grade Schools, and in Lower Grade Schools.

Forty should be considered the maximum number of pupils which can be taught efficiently by one English or Chinese master.

Lower grade schools for Chinese and the lower classes of upper grade schools for Chinese should be considered to be adequately staffed, for every division of not more than forty pupils there is one second-year Chinese master.

Provided that if one third-year Chinese master or a certificated English mistress be substituted for one second-year Chinese master, then one first-year Chinese master may be substituted for another second-year Chinese master.

Note.—Thus for any three divisions in a lower grade school or in the lower classes of an upper grade school, there would be the following alternatives of staff:

(a) Three second-year masters;

(b) One third-year master or certificated English mistress;

One second-year master;

One first-year master.

VI.

The remove and upper classes of a school for Chinese should be considered adequately staffed, if the proportion of English to Chinese masters is not less than two to three.

VII.

Since no third-year course has hitherto been given at the Technical Institute, reasonable time should be given to Grant Schools to provide themselves with adequate Chinese Staffs in the following way:

In assessing the adequacy of Chinese staffs for the school year ending in 1911, a second-year master should be accepted in place of a third-year master, and a first-year master should be accepted in place of a second-year master; and for 1912, a second-year master should be accepted in place of a third-year master.

EFFECT OF THESE PROPOSALS.—PROPOSED, NEW SCHOOLS.

VIII.

The reduction in the numbers at Queen's College and the District Schools caused by the limitation of numbers in a division to forty, which is estimated at 304, should be made up by the provision by Government of three lower grade schools for Chinese, situated at Tai Ping Shan, Wanai and Yau-mat respectively. Each school should provide accommodation for a maximum enrolment of 120.

Note.—In spite of the reduction in the numbers at Queen's College and the District Schools, the recent increase of fees at these schools will, it is estimated, provide a surplus revenue over that collected in 1909 of \$1,712.

The total net cost of the three proposed new schools is estimated at \$7,710 annually, exclusive of the cost of their supervision by the Education Department, and of capital charges.

CHANG'S IN ASSESSING THE GRANTS AT GRANT SCHOOLS.

IX.

Capitation grants of \$4, \$11 or \$10 should be given for upper and remove classes, and of \$15, \$14, or \$13 for lower classes. The grant for lower grade schools should remain as at present.

Note.—The present maximum grant of 35 shillings equals \$10 with exchange at 1/9.

X.

In assessing the capitation grant, the Director of Education should be guided equally by (a) the sufficiency of the staff, and (b) the standard of instruction and general character and tone of the school, i.e., where he considered that one only of those two factors was deficient, he would recommend a reduction of one grade only in the grant. But he might regard a school as being inefficient within the meaning of section 29 of the Code for serious shortcomings in respect of one factor only.

XI.

In present circumstances, and as a means of rapidly improving the standard of education in the higher classes, an Oxford Local Grant should be given on the following scale:

Preliminary.	Junior.	Senior.
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Pass under age.	Pass under age.	Pass under age.
Pass over age.	Pass over age.	Pass over age.
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Pass under age.	Pass under age.	Pass under age.
Pass over age.	Pass over age.	Pass over age.
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Pass under age.	Pass under age.	Pass under age.
Pass over age.	Pass over age.	Pass over age.

To earn the grant for senior honours the candidate should have passed in certain subjects which the University authority may hereafter declare to be essential.

Note.—The above recommendations are calculated upon the figures for 1909 to give a gain of \$795 to boys' schools and a loss of \$563 to girls' schools, assuming that girls' schools will in future be as successful in passing pupils for the Oxford Local as boys' schools were in 1909.

XII.

The Government should control the amount spent upon Grant Schools in the following way:

In preparing his annual estimates, the Director should submit separate estimates of the numbers of pupils in each Grant School, and in the case of upper grade schools, separate estimates of the numbers in (i) the lower classes, and (ii) the remove and upper classes. The capitation grants should be paid upon these numbers as a maximum. In preparing his first estimate under this scheme the Director of Education should base his calculations on the figures for 1909, and any desired increase upon these figures should form the subject of a special application from the school concerned.

XIII.

The numbers of pupils thus made eligible to earn grants in lower classes and lower grade schools should not be increased for the present.

OTHER PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT AND GRANT SCHOOLS.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—AGE LIMIT.—SCHOLARSHIP.—NEGATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

XIV.

An entrance examination in Chinese, based upon a prescribed two years' study, should be passed by all Chinese pupils in Chinese dress, before they are admitted to Grant Schools.

Note.—This rule has been in force at Government schools for several years.

XV.

In the lower classes (8, 7 and 6) of upper grade schools age limits of 14, 15 and 16 years respectively should be enforced as a condition precedent to admission. In the remove and upper classes pupils over twenty-one years of age should not be permitted to remain in attendance without the special sanction of the Director of Education.

XVI.

The following scholarships should be given annually:

(a) Not more than ten free scholarships (tenable for three years from grant vernacular schools to the three proposed lower grade English schools)

(b) Not more than one free scholarship from each of the following lower grade English schools, Ping Shan, Tai Po, Cheung Chau, school for Indians and the three proposed schools into Saiyungpan, Yuenai and Wanai each tenable for two years.

(c) A free scholarship for the top boy in each class (except Class 4) of Saiyungpan, Wanai and Yuenai, tenable for one year.

(d) Four free scholarships and two of \$30 per annum from Class 4 Saiyungpan to Queen's College.

(e) Three free scholarships and two of \$30 per annum from Wanai to Queen's College, as above.

(f) Two free scholarships and one of \$40 from Yuenai to Queen's College, as above.

(g) Five free scholarships from Class 4 at Queen's College into the upper school tenable for three years.

Scholarships should not be granted to pupils who are obviously not in need of financial assistance.

We do not recommend the continuance of scholarships from the Vernacular Grant Girls Schools into the Bellis Public School.

XVII.

The Committee have carefully considered, and are unable to recommend the following proposals:

(i) The fixing of a ratio between the numbers in the upper and lower classes of schools, which the proposed lower rate of Grants to the lower classes and the proposed limitations of the numbers in the lower classes render unnecessary.

(ii) The charging of higher fees in the upper classes of schools;

(iii) Any compulsion by the Government upon Grant Schools in respect of the rate of fees which they shall charge to pupils.

Note.—In Government schools the fees have recently been raised. In Grant Schools we recognize the general principle that the Government should so far as is possible abstain from interfering with their internal economy. Owing to the quasi-charitable nature of many of these organisations exceptions to such a rule of necessity be very numerous.

(iv) Regulations regarding superannuation;

Note.—In practice it is found that pupils invariably leave if they fail to get on at school; and therefore such a rule is not needed. At Queen's College where it has theoretically been in force for some years, it is not applied to it has not yet arisen.

(v) Special rates of fees in favour of (a) British subjects or the children of residents of the Colony; (b) Boarders; (c) where more than one of a family is in attendance at school.

Note.—The Committee have carefully considered these suggestions, which at first sight seem reasonable and attractive. We were however led to discard them for the following reasons:—Proposals (v) and (c) would be difficult to administer, would almost inevitably lead to abuse, and would be unpopular with the Chinese. Such distinctions between British subjects and aliens are moreover not made at home nor in China. Proposal (d) would be of special benefit to aliens who have come to Hongkong for education, as for instance waiters and stewards collected by Missions up country in China and brought to Hongkong, e.g., the children at the Berlin Foundling Home. In the limited resources at the disposal of education we hesitate to support this proposal.

XVIII.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND GIRLS SCHOOLS.

The Committee are of opinion that Queen's College may well be developed on the lines of a school primarily intended to feed the University. This end will at present be best served by paying special attention to the classes preparing candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations.

The normal class is a very valuable feature of the College, and one to which due importance should be attached.

XIX.

While the training of Chinese women teachers is highly desirable, attendance at the Technical Institute cannot be expected of them. Otherwise there do not appear to be good grounds for any marked differential treatment between boys and girls schools, to which we need draw attention.

EDWARD A. IRVING,

Chairman.

G. H. Victoria,

A. W. Brewin,

P. M. de Marla,

Lau Chi Pak,

T. K. Dally, Hon. Secretary.

Education Office, 24th March, 1910.

The opening sale at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, on the 5th ult., were marked by an unusual incident. In the catalogue of Messrs. Hale and Son was a lot described as "rubber substitute." When the auctioneer of the firm rose a member of another well-known firm also rose and protested against such an item being included in a rubber sale at those "respectable rooms." The auctioneer immediately withdrew the lot.

FOR a combination of dope comfort and consummate ingenuity in attempting to get the forbidden stuff through the customs, a pillow brought from Amoy by a Chinese labourer who arrived on the *Yingchow* recently, easily takes the prize, says the *Manilla Advertiser*. Four hundred little opium pills made to imitate cotton seed were found neatly enclosed among the cotton stuffing of a pillow claimed by the colonist, together with other things, as his personal property, at the baggage office on Thursday evening. But for Schwartzkopf's finely developed olfactory organ the swag would have passed through unnoticed, and Mr. Chino would now be enjoying the rare comfort of resting his thick place on the rest of the dope, while under the influence of one of the little pills and with the supply for a prolonged "fix" within easy reach.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 6th, 5.00 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. R. S. Kadoorie & Co.,—

Alliars 6/9

Anglo-Javas Tls. 23

Anglo-Malays 31/- ex div.

Balgownie 107/6

Batu Tiga 107/6

Bertram 107/6

Bukit Kajangs 107/6

Bukit Rajahs 107/6

Carey Uniteds 37/6 prem.

Castlefields 120/-

Changkat Serdangs \$20

Cheers 170/-

Damansaras 170/-

Eastern Internationals 35/- prem.

Fed. Selapors 35/-

Glenclyns 35/-

Glennbells 135/-

Golden Hopes 135/-

Highlands and Lowlands 157/- ex div.

Indragiris 157/-

Inch Kenneths 157/-

Jequies 157/-

Jonglandors 157/-

Kamunings 157/-

Kuala Lumpors 210/-

Landrons (fully paid) 140/-

Lansdons (ppd.) 112/6 prem.

Labus 100/-

Ledburys 63/-

Linggis 155/-

London Asiatics 155/-

London Ventures 155/-

Merlimans 155/-

Pajangs 155/-

Pegohs 155/-

Rubber Trusts 65/- prem. ex. n. l.

Saggas 310/-

Sandycrofts 140/-

Sapongs 140/-

Seafords 40/- prem.

Shelfords 80/-

Singapors & Johors 155/-

Sumatra Faras 155/-

Sungel Chohs 155/-

Sungei Kapars 155/-

Tanjongs 155/-

Tangkabs 155/-

Ulu Ratu 155/-

United Serdangs 155/-

United Silepors 155/-

United Sumatras 155/-

United Langkats 155/-

Para Rubber 112/6 per lb.

SHANGHAI RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

The results of the remaining races of the Shanghai Spring Meeting are as follows:—

PAN-MUTUEL STAKES.—One mile and a half.

Royal Rose (Burkhill) 1

Fabulus (Moller) 2

Sandy (Hayes) 3

Time: 3m. 37 2/5 sec.

Record time: 3m. 9 2/5 sec.

RACING STAKES.—One mile.

Heroic (Jones) 1

Perlimmon Tree (Vida) 2

Mahalla (Willemsier) 3

Time: 2m. 15 1/5 sec.

Record time: 2m. 24 1/5 sec.

YANGTZE CUP.—One mile and three quarters.

Buckingham (Johnstone) 1

Sulley (Vida) 2

Banff (Burkhill) 3

Time: 2m. 12 2/5 sec.

Record time: 3m. 43 4/5 sec.

MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Warwick (Dalglish) 1

Kismet (Rallton) 2

Edendale (Johnstone) 3

Time: 2m. 54 3/5 sec.

Record time: 2m. 33 4/5 sec.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Orcas (Rower) 1

Argante (Meyerink) 2

Lamerton (Johnstone) 3

Time: 2m. 54 3/5 sec.

CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Marbles (Springfield) 1

Spring Rose (Burkhill) 2

Sagittarius (Moller) 3

Time: 2m. 50 sec.

Record time: 2m. 33 4/5 sec.

A protest having been lodged against Marbles' win and sustained, the final decision of the race was announced to be as follows:—

Spring Rose 1

Sagittarius 2

Stirrup Cup 3

NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Seven furlongs.

Portrush (Vida) 1

Cauchoung (Lindsay) 2

Korras (Burkhill) 3

Time: 2m. 01 4/5 sec.

Record time: 1m. 45 2/5 sec.

THE WEATHER.

On the 6th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately in the Philippines, the depression having advanced in a N.W. direction towards the neighbourhood of S.E. Luzon. Pressure has given way also over China and Japan, particularly over the latter. It is highest over the Pacific to the East of Japan.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh to strong N.E. winds over the N.E. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 2 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the Matter of the Estate of FREDERICK CAMPBELL, late of the "Globe Hotel" Gentleman, Deceased.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 1TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are the fastest vessels of 7,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passenger booked in all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including meals and berth in sleeping car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Ministers, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed later on) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....\$43.

Via New York.....\$46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
W. BRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Poddar Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

For	Steamers	Days	Time
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	FRIDAY, 6th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YUNNAN	FRIDAY, 6th May, 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE	HANGANG	SATURDAY, 7th May, Noon.	
TIENSIN	HINSANG	SATURDAY, 7th May, Noon.	
MANILA	CHEONGSHING	MONDAY, 10th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOI	HONGSANG	FRIDAY, 13th May, 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & GALLUTTA, NANSANG	KUSANG	TUESDAY, 17th May, Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).

The steamers *Kusang*, *Nansang* and *Hongsang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Dava, Simporu, Tawau, Uluatu, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 6th May 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	Days	Time
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	7th May, 10 A.M.	
SAIGON	"WINGPO"	8th May, Noon	
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	8th May, Daylight	
MANILA	"TIAN"	10th May, 3 P.M.	
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NAOHANG"	11th May, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	12th May, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	13th May, Daylight	
MANILA	"TAMING"	17th May, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	19th May, 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	20th May, 4 P.M.	

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDOL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

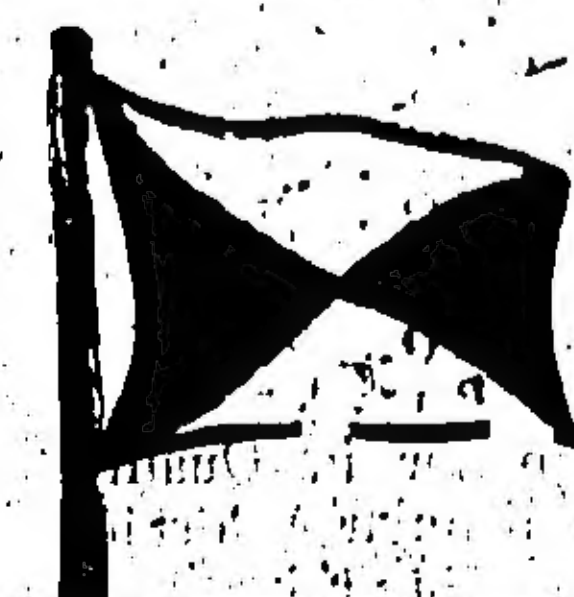
FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Changsha*, *Lintan*, *Chinkai*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Mergay Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 41.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1910.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
SAIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
ROBI	1540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 14th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN-TOMES & CO.,
SPECIAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA & KIELUNG, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
Do.	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connections.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSAI & SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 8th May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHO MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuzuno	THURSDAY, 12th May, at 8 A.M.

Fast speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

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Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI"

Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying 114 Messy's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th May, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moosun*, 9,631 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *India*, 10,114 tons, on 16th June, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Consignment and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

B. A. HEWITT, Superintendent

Hongkong, 2nd May 1910.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$50,000 }	\$2,028,918	£2 1/2/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	4 %	{ \$950 sellers London £91.10/ }
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	7	£6	{ £4,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909 .....	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$254,818 \$103,791 \$185,000 Tls. 22,000 Tls. 115,253 Tls. 146,188 }	none	\$10 for 1908.....	6 %	175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	{ Tls. 22,000 Tls. 115,253 Tls. 146,188 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 115 sellers
Union Assurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$204,405 \$109,264 }	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$200
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$550,348 \$61,168 }	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 }	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$342 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$57,743 \$230,000 \$100,890 \$250,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,100 }	Dr. \$3,777	5 % for 1906 .....	...	\$81 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,890 \$250,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,100 }	NIL	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$33 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,100 }	\$20,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 %	\$30 s. & m.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 £720,000 }	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154 .....	...	\$70 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £240,000 £720,000 }	£13,755	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 08 & interim of 1/- for ac. 09	5 %	94/- sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$100,000 \$505,000 \$48,980 }	£192,994	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$6 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$505,000 \$48,980 }	\$1,121	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$141 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$520,000 \$83,620 }	Dr. \$8,000	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$178 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	Dr. \$13,803	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$28
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09 .....	...	Tls. 900 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £215,000 £84,390 none }	£1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 18 sales Pa. 20 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ none }	none	First year .....	...	...
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,435 }	Dr. £1,191	\$1 per share 13th dividend .....	...	\$81 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gao.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,275 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$31,893 \$20,442 \$221,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$57 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$31,893 \$20,442 \$221,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$23,765	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	...	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 5,261	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 627,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 121 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000 \$600,075 \$10,000 \$350,000 \$20,945 \$5,850 }	Tls. 4,314 \$24,641 \$1,277 \$27,791 \$5,171 \$1,000	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$600,075 \$10,000 \$350,000 \$20,945 \$5,850 }	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares for half year ending 31.12.09	3 %	\$16 buyers \$107 sales \$81
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$350,000 \$20,945 \$5,850 }	\$1,277	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$103 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$350,000 \$20,945 \$5,850 }	\$27,791	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$81 sales
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$5,171	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$1,000	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 111
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,535,045 Tls. 30,000 none }	Tls. 65,969	Final of \$2.80 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 s. and m.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$1,958	...	...	...
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,000 \$20,000 }	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 40,000 \$20,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$61 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Laau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 75
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 250 ex div.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 \$40,000 }	£648	15 % per share for 1908 .....	...	\$10 buyers
China-Boreas Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$40,000 }	NIL	60 cents for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$61,138	10 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$2 sales
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ none }	2,622	80 cents for 1909	9 1/2 %	\$81 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	\$700,200	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 }	\$1,892	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$71 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 }	\$4,290	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 }	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$30 ex div. sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$11,798	Final of \$8 for 1904	10 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$4,000 }	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$214
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,924 }	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	6 %	Tls. 1,450 s.
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouwen exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,924 }	Tls. 316,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	5 %	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 }	\$ 204	None	5 %	\$1.60 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Pa. 18,640	None	5 %	\$12 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	...	...	...	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 300 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none }	Dr. \$31,096	None .....	...	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ none }	563	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,956 }	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	6 %	\$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$46,000 }	\$42	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$12 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 25,000 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$61 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none }	\$72	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$3 sellers

Entiminations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



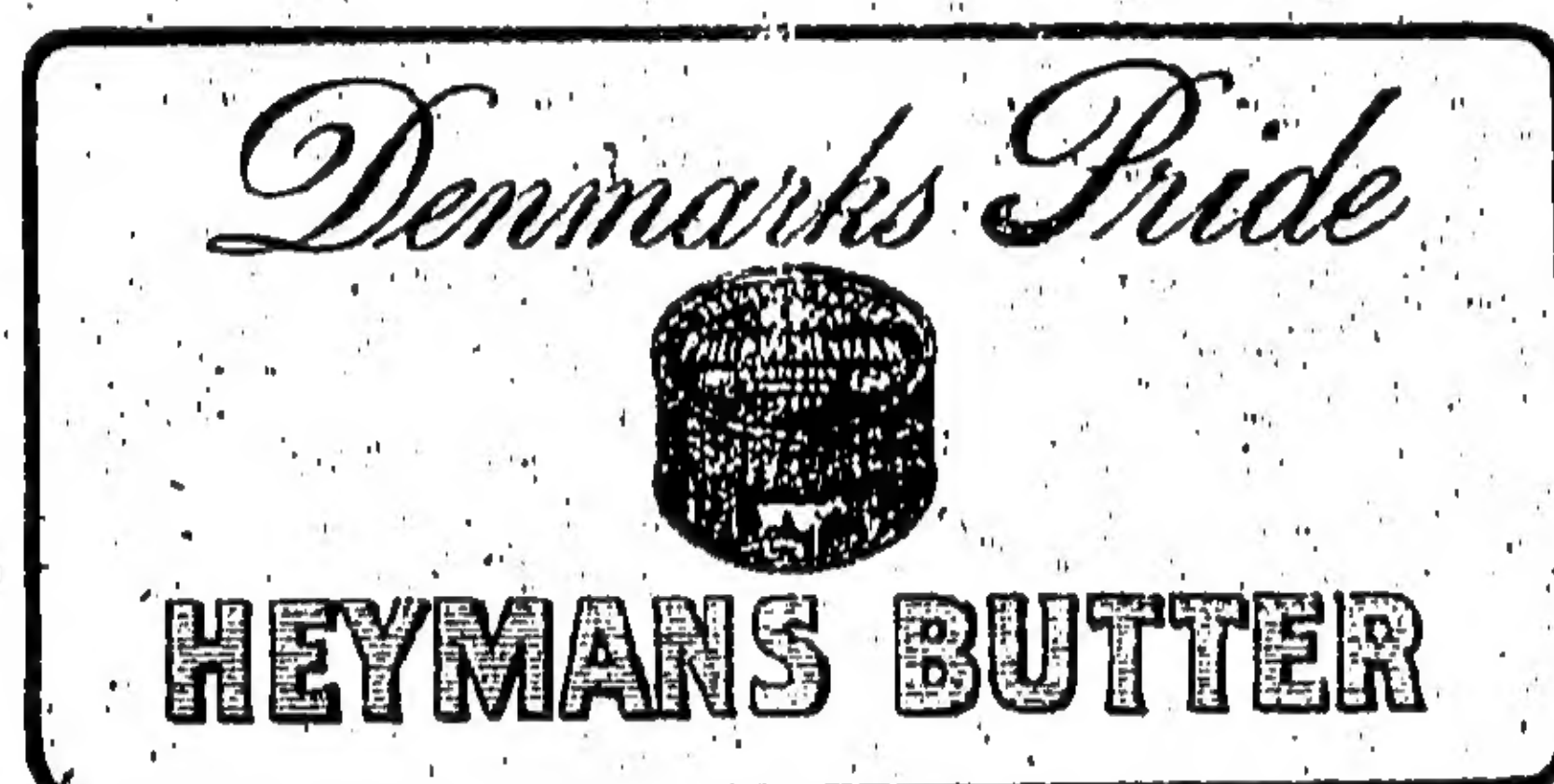
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High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regal a A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Parafitos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Fiaos, Conchas Finaes, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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MOHIDEEN &
CO.FINEST ASSORTED
COLLECTION
OF
CEYLON
JEWELLERY

GEMS

of all kinds in stock.
Gold Guaranteed.2B, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hanchang, 18th March, 1910

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TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
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Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.



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SEWING MACHINES.

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